



Development of the sustainable water and sanitation systems in CAREC region

Mongolia National report

Main WASH challenges in the Mongolia:

- Limited quality of water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure and need to deliver better service to people.
- Low use of improved WASH facilities and need to improve WASH indicators.
- Need to expand water resource protection, monitoring and analysis network.

Innovative financial mechanism for WASH sector



Main financier: ADB (\$311.58US million projects and TA, 1996-2000) in urban development, water supply and wastewater treatment in Mongolia. (also WBG, EIB, EBRD and etc.)

Source of funding of WASH budget: households-20.8% (\$62mUS), state budget-79.3% (\$237mUS) (Ref: UN GLAAS report 2017)

Revenue growth from water and sewage service: 46.5% (in 2019/2015) (Ref: Operational report 2019, WSRC)

Generated new revenue:

- Wastewater treatment transportation fee include profit from household.
- Revenue from centralized and decentralized WASH option for households.
- Connection fee to water and wastewater piped system from rural households.
- Cost sharing mechanism for rural household for improved sanitation facility.

Community-based WASH schemes



Project: Community driven development for Urban poor in ger area, ADB,

Goal: To empower local communities through participation in local governance and involvement in design, implementation, and management of community demand-driven infrastructure and income generating projects.

Target area: Bayankhongor, Choir and Erdenet.

Results: project flyers distributed to 38093 households, 35358 inhabitants participated in 4 stages meeting and 14 types training.

216 people attended in round table discussion with local government, specialists, inspection agency specialists.

Organized national conference on Community Drive Development. 2081 members of 175 groups/community based organizations involved in project implementation.

60000 households in Bayankhongor, Choir and Erdenet benefited from project. Generated revenue, improved livelihood, living environment, infrastructure-social service for households.

Knowledge, technology, and experience sharing



Russian technology was used in water, sanitation and wastewater services and was provided sufficient water, hot water, heat and wastewater services met with necessary standards in urban area inhabitants as a results of this tech.

Main challenge: winter harsh and very cold climate in Mongolia in particular in rural area.

Requirement: Use of climate resilient technology suitable in harsh winter climate.

Method against freezing:

- protection water delivery system from freezing (bury pipes in depth, heat pipes and circulate heated water)
- protection wastewater treatment from freezing (bury treatment facilities in sufficient depth)

School WASH technology experimented in Mongolia

Case study “School WASH practice in rural area”



Main goal: resolve issues of schools and kindergartens without piped connection to centralized system in Ulaanbaatar and rural area of Mongolia.

Main challenges of school WASH in rural area:

- low use improved water source and sanitation facilities for children in school, kindergarten
- low access to improved sanitation for rural and poorer households,
- Unsafe water and unsafe hygiene practices are main reason of diarrhea and hepatitis.

Main results:

- Enabling Environment on WASH is improved on developing ‘Norms and Requirements for WASH in schools, kindergartens and dormitories’, guidelines for sanitation facilities revised.
- Equity focused water tariff setting methodology revision was made on the base of recommendations of the EAPRO study on Equity in Public Financing of WASH in Mongolia.
- Handwashing and Hygiene Promotion system is strengthened through organization of hygiene promotion campaigns, trainings and development of HP manuals, toolkits etc.

Main recommendations



- Support and strengthen WASH networking between key government agencies, national and international NGOs, private sectors, donors and other partners for improving coordination of WASH sector and implementation of national policy and plan.
- Extend water protection monitoring and analysis network including water deposits to use water resource efficiently and to protect water resource.
- Apply new development concept and standards on “People-first PPP” for WASH better service delivery to all people and infrastructure development of Mongolia and improve WASH national, urban and rural area indicators and reach to more than 90% in long-term.



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Thank you!